VOL. LXIV.-NO. 202.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1897. -COPYRIGHT, 1897, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. -THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

TURF BETTING IN DANGER.

THE APPEAL COURT IN ENGLAND DECIDES AGAINST IT.

A Storm of Public Protest Raging-Parliamon Will Probably Amend the Law and Avert the Doom of the Betting Ring-House Owners Turn Out Tenants in Order to Let the Windows on Jubilee Day-Cranks Send Offers of Marriage to Queen Victoria-Half of England's Soldiers in India Diseased.-Hosband Poisoning a Common Calling in Some Country Districts of Austria-Hungary -Inn Maciaren's Repreachful Brethren

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 20 .- The subject which has disturbed a large class of Englishmen this week, much more than the crisis in the East, is a decision of the full Court of the Queen's Bench to the effect that the betting ring at race tracks is "a place" within the meaning of the anti-gambling law of 1853. This is really a serious matter, ompared with which such trifles as the blockade of Crete and the impending war between Greece and Turkey are not to be considered. Nearly all the newspapers in England condemn this monstrous decision of the appeal court, or rather the law under which it was made. It means a death blow to turf betting in England, and as this is one of the most sacred institutions in this country the great popular uprising of the past few days is, by no means, surprising. It must be admitted that the court had no choice in the matter. Its decision was pronounced by Sir Henry Hawkins, who is one of the leading spirits of the Jockey Club, and is often described as the sporting Judge. It would have been absurd, as he himself reluctantly declared from the bench, to rule that the betting inclosure at the race track was not "a place," but England is speaking almost as one voice in the matter. The Pall Mall Gazette, in a patriatic soul-stirring leader on the subject, points out the dreadful consequences of the court's

"Bookmakers and their clients are to be deprived of the guarantees implied by deposits and acknowledgments and reduced to betting on the nod, with all its temptation to repudiation and evasion of settlement. It is the old story of a Legislature attempting and signally failing to regulate morality. The law, as declared by the cision, is downright nonsense. It must, of

course, be amended." There is no doubt about the public response to this appeal. England may be indifferent to the slaughter of a few thousand Armenians or to the shelling of Christian nuns by British ships, but a grievance such as this last must and will be wiped out. The storm of public protest is so great that it has frightened the Anti-Gambling League, which was the plaintiff in the case that caused the infamous decision. Its Secretary has hastened to avert the threatened doom of himself and his associates by writing to Mr. Astor's paper that the editor is quite mistaken in supposing that any legal or legislative aim of ours has ever been to sweep away betting altogether." All they ever dreamed of attempting was "the suppression of betting as a trade, to which nine-tenths of the

evils of betting are traceable." There is little doubt that some amendment of the act of 1853, which will enable Englishmen once more to bet on the Derby without running the risk of the loser repudiating his los be speedily introduced in Parliament. Perhaps

it will be allowed to pass by unanim Some very mean men have got to work In connection with Queen Victoria's forthe ing so-called diamond jubilee, and they are having a very good time, despite the denunciation of persons who think they have a monopoly of all the virtues. The sinners, on this occasion, are the owners of house property in the poorer quarters along the route of the royal processio on June 22. This class of property is almost invariably let on weekly or monthly tenancies, but the common people, ob-livious of their frail tenure, have been their windows at prices which, in every case, would more than pay their rent for a whole year. This has exceedpoor tenants would be permanently harmed by such transient prosperity and perhaps take to drink and thus bring discredit on the Jubilee, to the shame of all loyal subjects, proceeded sorrowfully but firmly to give all of them notice to quit, and out they will have to go, long before Jubilee day, in order to make room for their betters. The persons who had hired the windows from the poor tenants have no remedy but to grin and bear it or to make terms with the mean men at about 500 per cent. adwance upon the tenants' prices. It is claimed for the owners, however, that they cannot be wholly vile, for in many cases they have graciously permitted tenants to remain on condition that they abandon their sordid, moneymaking schemes and give up possession of the premises for a week before and a week after

What all this means to the owners may be judged from a single instance where a house let to a monthly tenant at an annual rent of \$300, was sub-let by the tenant for Jubilee day for \$400. But the owner stepped in, gave the tenant notice to quit, and now offers the house for a day for \$1,000, which he will certainly get ng before diamond day.

Jubilee day.

Ultra-virtuous persons, having the commer cial instinct imperfectly developed, have been denouncing the houseowners as grasping, grinding Shylocks, and have been calling on the Queen to punish them by altering the route of the procession, a demand which is not likely to conceded in whole or in part. In all probability the Queen will never hear the story of these mean men, for according to current court gossip she reads the newspapers less than ever her private secretaries, as most persons know, act as very effective correspondence fil ters. Among all the numerous body of men who will get something in the shape of decoration or titular distinction in connection with the Queen's Jubilee, none deserve recognition more than these private secretaries, chief of whom is Sir Fleetwood Edwards. Sinthe first official announcements of the intended celebrations the vast army of cranks have turned their attention to England's Sovereign, who has been bombarded from all parts with offers of marriage and more or less fantastic and impossible suggestions for doing honor to the great day. It has been the private secre taries, of course, who have suffered most, for it is doubtful if one in a thousand of these letters has been of a sufficiently serious, not to say sane, character to justify its being placed before the

The Rev. Dr. John Watson, otherwise "Ian Maclaren," is likely soon to be in hot water. Long before he went on his lecturing tour to o United States, growls were heard from Scotland as to his allowed unorthodox doctrines and general worldliness. These mutterings have almost deepened into a roar since the publication of his last book, which, in the opinion of many worthy, if narrow-minded, Presbyterians, is distinctly Unitarian in its teachings, if downright heretical. Above and beyond the specific offences, however, the dissentients object to a minister in the Presbyterian Church engaging in the sinful work of writ-ing novels, and they propose to ask the offender to give explanations and express contrition at the Synod convened to meet at Sunderland at the end of April, Ian Maciaren's attitude on the question of his orthodoxy is unregenerate, and even contumacious. He proposes, if kicked, to kick back, and if mes to worst he will leave the church of which he is not considered fit to be a member. As far as can be loarned, Ian Maclaren's own congregaon at Liverpool, with a few cantankerous ex-

lady to whom it was addressed.

ceptions, is perfectly satisfied with him as pas- UNCLE SAM AND EUROPE.

AWALL WE REFUSE TO RECOGNIES

One of the prime movers in the matter is the Rev. Kennedy Moore, and he will make a speech inviting Dr. Watson to meet the objections which are being urged against his teaching Some predict that the petition raising the ques tion, which already has been lodged, will be rejected by the Business Committee, and may never come before the Synod at all. They con tend that it should have passed through the Presbytery. Its rejection by the committee, the petitioners retort, will not prevent the matter being raised in the Synod, as they have prece dent for such a course. Should a full discussion be prevented, the petitioners threaten to raise the matter in all the presbyteries, which would

It is impossible to ignore entirely the subject which to-day is forced, with startling prominence, upon the attention of England, namely, the special report of Parliament upon the health of the British army in India. It is, in truth, what all the London newspapers unite in declaring it: "One of the most terrible and heartbreaking statements ever communicated to a nation." I made a brief allusion to the matter in an article upon the condition of the British army. The principal reason why I again refer to it is the fact that the report says that the United States army is only less afflicted by the revolting scourge which is undermining the whole British nation. I quote the following statement of the situation from a leader on the subject in to-night's St. James's Gazette, which is a fair sample of the attitude of

bring it before the following Synod.

tor, man, and brother.

the English press: "Here is a contagious disease, universally known, once terribly prevalent in its worst form in Europe, but now growing somewhat less viru-lent in temperate climates. In the tropics its venom is as great as ever. All armies are afflicted by this plague, but in very different degrees. The army which suffers least is the German. which reports only 27 cases per 1,000. France and Russia confess to 43. Our own health re turns give 203 per 1,000 cases for the British army at home, or about eight times the German and nearly five times the French and Russian figures. This is bad enough, but the British army in India is far worse.

"The proportion of patients in the East reaches the portentous figure of 438 per 1,000 on an average of three years, 1890-1892. Since that date the health of the army in India has got

This deplorable state of things does not appear to be attributable to general causes, but to one cause alone. Drunkenness and crime have greatly diminished. More care than ever is taken of the soldiers in the way of recreation, cleanliness, and encouragement to engage in athletic sports. The hard fact remains that among the body of men, mostly very young, and nearly all obliged by the condition of the service to remain unmarried, only a few can resist such temptations as are offered to them. Nearly all English newspapers unite in the demand for immediate readoption of those regulations which are in force in all Continental countries. It is reported that the Government will speed ily introduce a resolution to this effect in Parlia-

If the attention of the European world were not absorbed by the threatened march of great events, popular interest would be directed in large measure to the actounding revelations being made this week in the criminal courts of Hungary and Austria. A dozen women are on trial in one town for poisoning their husbands. and it is freely admitted theirs are only typical cases which illustrate what is almost a national custom in the country districts of that region. Husband poisoning, it is coolly announced in court, is as common a calling as midwifery, and the public prosecutor declared that he only proled in these few cases because the culprits had confessed and desired to break up the prac

A trial in Vienna, which ended in a sentence of death yesterday, showed what an important part arsenic plays in the domestic economy of the inhabitants of Styrin. A peasant named Schmallefoer began shortly after his marriage in 1891 to have intimate relations with a servant. Marie Penisipp, with whose assistance he poisoned his wife by mixing arsenic in her food. He married his paramour, and on her fosteringly grieved the owners who, fearing that the sister, Katharina Millek, then only 15 years old, entering his service in 1895, he also became ond wife as he did the first, by sprink- support Lord Salisbury, comment at length ling arsenic over pieces of meat on her plate, which, while she was away, were turned over in order that she might not see the powder on her return to the table. The two children girls of 2 and 3 years, asked their mother for more meat, and as she gave it to them from her own piate the father had to sit by and see his children eat poison. He managed, however, to keep silent in order not to betray himself. The children recovered, but the mother died. Suspicions being aroused, the exhumation of the first wife took place, and, speaking of it in court, a chemist made the remark that all the village cemeteries in Styria were full of arsenic.

Until recently it was the well-known constitutional rule here that the great seal of England could not, under any circumstances, be allowed to leave the shores of Great Britain. The Lord Chancellor, as official custodian, was suppose never to part with it, and he was popularly believed to take it to bed with him. new law the Chancellor was permitted to delegate its custody, and the first to take advantage of this permission has been the present occupant of the woolsack, Lord Halsbury. He duly placed the great seal in commissi and blithely went to Ireland on a holiday without it. Curiously enough, Lord Halsbury was taken seriously ill in Dublin, and had to remain abed for a week. Superstitious, constitutional sticklers are suggesting that this is a plain case of cause and effect.

THE GREAT FLOOD CHECKED.

tine Again in the Mississippi Valley-Northwestern Situation Improved.

MEMPHIS, March 20.-The flood situation to day is improved. The rain has ceased and the sun is shining. Rescuing parties are still com-ing in with people. The river gauge is stationto-day.

Caino, Ill., March 20.-The gauge this morning reads 50.7 feet. The Ohio River rose on tenth of a foot during last night. Reports at the local weather bureau this morning sho heavy rises in the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers since yesterday morning, but only a fourtenths rise at Paducah in the twenty-four hours ending this maning. The weather here is bright and the sun shining. With no more rain Story town and farm in its valley under water.

Stoux Cirv, Ia., March 20.—The flood is receding here to-day and at all points above. The big Stoux is on the warpath, however, and has every town and farm in its valley under water. It rose twenty feet in thirty-six hours and is still coming up. ill coming up. Reports of damage by floods came in to-night

from towns all over the territory about Sioux City. The Big and Little Sioux, Vermillion, Jim. Rosk, and Elkhorn rivers are a few among the more important streams which are giving trouble. Bridges are nearly all gone on all of them, towns on their banks are inundated, and thousands of acres of farm lands are under water.

water.

Hellena, Ark., March 20.—The river situation here to-day is no better. The Kate Adams brought up a dozen families this morning from the overflowed itistrict below.

Vicksburg, Miss., March 20.—The weather to-day was very favorable to the permanency of the levees, being calm, warm, and bright. Tools and materials are being rushed forward on every train to the levees in Missiasippi. The Missiasippi Valley route reports all the levees intact to-day. The river rose the tenth of a foot here in the past twenty-four hours. This is an abnormal rise at this stage of water, and it is now 44%.

"Can't Help Laughing at 'Doc' And those wonderful (?) N. G. powders of his. Wife threw 'em away and cured grippy cough and cold in just twenty-four hours with Elker's Expectorant."— dity.

THE CRETAN BLOCKADE?

Its Terms Are Said to We in Direct Violation of the Law of Wattens-The Powers Forbid Any Nation to Send Merchandise Into a Country with Which Nobody Is at War-British Lawyers Say This Act Is High-Handed and Not Legally Defensible—If an American Ship Wants to Trade in Crete What Will Our Government Do About It! Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 20 .- Why should not the Government of the United States refuse to recognize the blockade of Crete ! The terms of the official notice of the blockade, which were issued by the British Government in London to-day, are a direct violation of the law of nations. The notice

"Ships of the six powers or neutral powers may enter into the ports occupied by the powers and land their merchandise, but only if it is not for the Greek troops or the interior of the island. These ships may be visited by the ships of the international fleets."

If any ship or officer of the blockading fleet undertakes to enforce these regulations against a vessel carrying the American flag, it will be an act of war against the United States. There can be little doubt about the correctness of this view. Sir Walter Phillimore, who is a strong authority upon international law, thus puts the case of the rights even of British citizens:

"One would wish to know whether the Gov-

ernment has consulted its legal advisers as to certain eventualities which are not unlikely to follow upon this so-called blockade of Crete. Supposing that a British ship, seeing a chance of doing a good trade in provisions, sails for a port in Crete. She will be perfectly within her legal rights, and it will be illegal to stop her. We are not at war with Crete or Greece. So it will not be a case of trading with an enemy, and nothing short of an act of Parliament can take away the right of any British subject to go to or trade with Crete. Suppose this ship is stopped and turned back. There will be an irresistible claim for damages at the suit of the sufferers against the Captain of the British man-of-war. Suppose she is fired at and sunk. The damages will be greater. Suppose one of her crew is drowned. I see no defence to an in-

dictment for murder.' The rights of an American vessel would, of

course, be far stronger. Secretary Sherman will receive to-day, from Sir Julian Pauncefote, or through the American Embassy here, a formal notice of the blockade from Lord Salisbury. Every American in London is anxious to know what his answer will be. It is not only a splendid opportunity to make declaration of the American view of the Eastern policy of the great powers will carry, but it is of genuine practical importance as well.

It is the avowed purpose of the six powers to starve out the Greek troops in Crete. No account is made of the incidental starvation of the native population. There is food enough new in the interior of the island to last for several weeks. It is entirely within the rights of the people of New York, for instance, to send a cargo of supplies to the beleaguered inhabitants. Is the Administration at Washington ready to enforce that right !

A GREEK MESSAGE TO THE TURKS. Admiral Tenbasic Orders Them to Dismount Their Guns at the Gulf of Arta.

ATHENS, March 20 .- It is said here that Ad miral Toubario, commanding the Greek fleet in the Gulf of Arta, has summoned the Turks to dismount their guns at the entrance of the Gulf in twenty-four hours. The Moslems are constructing fortifications

on the Turkish side of the Guif of Arta in direct violation of the treaty of Berlin.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PAMPHLET.

on Mr. Gladstone's pamphiet. Losing sight of the fact that the conditions are very different, they point out that Mr. Gladstone's Government took the initiative in the blockade of Greece in 1886, when that kingdom claimed a section of Macedonia to balance the acquisition of eastern Roumelia by Bulgaria.

The Liberal papers take heart from the ringing words of their old leader to attack the policy of the Government more vigorously than before. They point out that circumstances have changed since 1886, and that the Liberal party has changed with them, and, though it at one time supported the integrity of the Ottoman empire, recent events have caused it to appear more plainly than ever that the existence of Moslem rule in Europe is a standing threat against peace.

They recall that last year, when Lord Rosebery was leader of the Liberals, he declared that everything that could be done ought to be done to put an end to the detestable system of government prevailing in Turkey.

The plain statement made vesterday by the Earl of Kimberley, the present Liberal leader in the House of Lords, explaining the speech he made at the meeting of the National Liberal Federation at Norwich, should set at rest all doubt concerning the present policy of the Liberal party and the proof that Mr. Gladstone is in full accord with the present Liberal leaders. The Earl said in effect that what he intended

The Earl said in effect that what he intended to convey in his speech was that the Liberal party would depart entirely from the policy it had pursued in the past in connection with Turkey, and would maintain that the existence of the Ottoman Empire was a standing mensee to the peace of Europe.

Regarding the present situation, it is learned from an official source that Lord Salisbury has not yet given his consent to blockading Greece. He has declined to give a definite decision in the matter until it is seen what the effect will be of the measures that have been adopted in regard to Crete. The Foreign Office is confident that developments in the near future will ameliorate the crisis.

gard to Crete. The Foreign Office is confident that developments in the near future will ameliorate the crisis.

The trend of Russo-German-Austrian diplomacy is still in favor of severe repression of Greece. But for the opposition of Great Britain, supported by France and Italy, a war biockade, not a pacific blockade, of all the Greek coast would have been formed and the Greek fleet in Cretan and Ægean waters might have been treated as the affied fleets dealt with the Turks at Navarino.

The danger of a European war is by no means yet averted. The Czar appears to have thrown over Greece and the just demands of Greece altogether, and to be willing to allow the Turks to use their full military strength in crushing the comparatively feeble army or King George.

The German Emperor, one of whose aims is to weaken the Russo-French entente by playing Russia's game in the Bulkan Peninsula, has both incited and supported the Czar's policy.

The Austrian Government, which opposes any extension of Greece in any direction, and especially toward Macedonia, has though taking no initiative, sided with Emperor William. Austria has powerful reasons for dreading the new Serbo-Bulgarian entento and profers the extremest coercion of Greece to risking the war she would be forced to undertake, if a peneral upbreak among the Bakkan nationalities threatened to demalish her plans for an extension of territory to Salonica.

Bulgaria Orders More Artillery.

Soyla, March 20.-The Government of Bulga ris has contracted with the German gunmaking house of Krupp for the early delivery of ninety pieces of field artillery.

CANEA, March 20.—The French cruiser La-touche-Treville arrived here to-day with part of the reinforcements intended for service on the island. Menlo, I Honio. The new collar—.4du,

French Troops at Canea.

THE BLOCKADE PROGLAIMED. Yo-Bay Europe's Warships Bar the Way Into

LONDON, March 20 .- The London Gazette, the official Government organ, announces the block-ade of the ports of Crete by the warships of the European powers, commencing to-morrow, March 21. The blockade applies to ships sailing

under the Greek flag. Vessels sailing under neutral flags will be allowed to land merchandise on the island, provided that such merchandise is not intended for the use of the Greek troops in Crete, and is not destined for the interior; but these vessels may be overhauled at discretion by the warships

of the international fleets. ATHENS, March 20.-The Austrian Charge d'Affaires having replied to the Greek protest against the sinking of a Greek off Cape Dia, Crete. Austrian gunboat Sebenico that the schooner was fired upon because of an attack upon the gunboat by Cretan insurgents, the Greek Government has consented to await the result of inquiries into the affair, which are now proceeding, before taking further action.

VIENNA. March 20.—The Fremdenbiott says that the Austrian torpodo boat Meteor and the despatch boats Kraehe and Staar have been

OUTRAGE BY ALBANIANS.

They Attack a Wedding Party and Kill or Wound Twenty Persons. BELGRADE, March 20.-Newspapers here pub-

lish a story of an outrage committed by Albanians upon a party of Christians at Tetova. A lans upon a party of Christians at Tetova. A young Christian couple had just been married and a party of their friends had gathered to celebrate the event.

While the gapeties were in progress a number of Albanians appeared and demanded that the bridegroom pay a so-called wedding tax. This he refused to do, and his refusal so exasperated the Albanians that they attacked the Christians and killed or wounded twenty of them.

MORE FILIBUSTERS LEAVE.

Another Expedition Gets Away from Punts Gorda-United States Marshal Deceived.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 20.-The Government officials have been outwitted again by the Cuban fillbusters, and another large expedition is now on its way to Cuban shores from Char lotte harbor. The Cubans forming part of the expedition doubled back on their tracks and fooled the United States Marshal, who rode to Tampa with them on the same train.

The party went to Port Tampa, returned to Ybor City, left there the train and went to the cigar factories. The Marshal stopped watching them, and at an early hour this morning they took a special train to Punta Gorda and at sunrise embarked on a steam tug for Cuba. They carried 1,000,000 cartridges, one ton of dynamite, and 500 rifles.

The tug slipped up the Pease River at mid-It is not only a splendid opportunity to make | night, and those who saw her say that her use of the tremendous moral influence which a | name had been painted over. The Government has had a revenue cutter watching Charlotte harbor for several months, but on last Monday the cutter left for Miami to accompany the Three Friends to Jacksonville. Taking advantage of her absence, the ammunition previously sent to Pensacola was sent to Punta Gorda and sidetracked at Cleveland, where it was loaded on the tug this morn-

> Col. Emelio Nunez, the Cuban patriot, is said to have fitted out the expedition, and Capt. W. T. Lewis, the commander of Three Friends, went on the expedition as reef pllot. The tug is said to have gone about twenty miles out in the Gulf and transferred the cargo to a larger steamer, which has been lying at anchor for several days, supposed to have en waiting for a cargo of phosphate.

This is the fourth expedition that has gotten away from Punta Gorda in safety this winter and makes the third that has left the coast of

STORMY ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

Democrats Name Two Candidates for Mayor After a Riot Call Was Sent Out St. Louis, March 20.-Republican and Demo

cratic City Conventions were held here to-day. The Liberals Stand in Line with the Grand | The Republican meeting was placid, Henry Conservative newsLondon, March 20.—The Conservative newsthe first ballof for Mayor. He is the choice of publican municipal politics, and the remainder of the ticket is of the same character.

The riot call was sent out to call in the police to queil fighting at the Democratic meeting. Four candidates were voted for at the primaries, the Hon. E. Harrison, the candidate of the Civic Federation: ex-Mayor E. A. Noonan, ex-Auditor Joseph Brown, and the Hon. Lee Merriwether,

a favorite with workingmen. When the convention assembled at Masonic Hall Dr. Frank Lutze, for the Harrison men, and Hall Dr. Frank Lutze, for the Harrison men, and Sterling Bond, a Merriwether man, ascended the platform, and both called the convention to or-der. Tumuit ensued. The 300 delegates were about evenly divided and free fights occurred all over the hall. A riot call was sent to Police Headquarters and a score of policemen tried in vain to quiet the delegates. Assistant Chief of Police Keily arrested Mr. Bond, but this only in-creased the furor. Neither faction gained the assendancy.

when Mr. Bond was released on bond he re-turned to the hall, and amid all the din ap-pointed the committees. Again he was forced from the platform, and then conducted busi-ness from a table. Meantime the Harrison peo-ple adjourned until 4 P. M. When they had left the hall Mr. Merriwether was nominated, receiving 155 votes to 72 for Noonan and 7 for Brown.

At this time the Harrison men returned, at this time the guarded by 150 policemen. The Merriwether delegates were unceremoniously forced out, but not without stiff resistance. They secured the Druids Hall, a block away, and completed their ticket. The Harrison faction also named a full

BOTH WERE LOCKED UP.

ter Insuited Miss Flanagan. Joseph Foster, who says he is the cashier in the café at the Grand Hotel, ran up to Police-

man Lein of the West Thirtieth street station at Twenty-sixth street and Broadway, about midnight last night, and asked him to arrest a man who was walking down Broadway with a woman just ahead of them. The policeman stopped the man, who said he

was J. Philip Berg, lawyer, of 114 Nassau street,

The woman said she was Maud Flanagan of 798 Halsey street, Brooklyn, a daughter of ex-Coroner Flanagan of this city. Foster's face was covered with blood. He accused Berg of asaulting him. Berg said that he and Miss Flansgan had been Herg said that he and Miss Finnegan had been walking down Broadway when, near Twenty-eighth street, Foster came along and took hold of Miss Finnegan's arm. Thereupon Berg punched him, Foster denied that he had insulted Miss Finnegan. He said he might have brushed against her, but it was unintentional. On his complaint of assault Berg was locked up. Then Miss Finnegan made a complaint of disorderly conduct against Kester and he was orderly conduct against Foster, and he was ted up. They will be arraigned in Jefferson locked up. They will be arr Market Court this morning.

Cable Car and Horse Car Collide.

Late yesterday afternoon a cable car and a Madison avenue horse car collided at Third avenue and Eighty-sixth street. Some of the windows in the cars were broken. Rose Lieson, 30 years old, of 528 East Thirty-fourth street, was slightly cut on the face by broken glass. She went home.

To Go Into the Hands of a Beceiver. OGDENSHURG, March 20.-The Ogdensburg

and Lake Champlain Railroad will pass to morrow from the control of the Central Verm Railroad, which has held it under a lease cieven years, into the hands of Charles Parsons, receiver.

To Stop Political Egg Throwing in Mentucky. FRANKFORT, Ky., March 20 .- A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives yes terday making it a misdemeanor to interrupt public speakers by throwing eggs or other mis-siles or relony if injury is done to the speaker.

20 ST. NAZAIRE SURVIVORS.

BIXTEEN MORE PICKED UP BY A GLASGOW-BOUND TRAMP.

Signalled the News in Midocean or Wednesday Last to the Steamship Kalser Wilhelm, Which Brought It in Here Vesterday—The Names, of Course, Not Known Yet.

The steamship Kaiser Wilhelm of the North German Lloyd line, Capt. Hugemann, reached her dock at Hoboken late yesterday afternoon. Chief Officer Dannemann reported that on Wodnesday last at 1:30 P. M., in latitude 40° 7' north and longitude 40° 21' west, they sighted the British tramp steamer Yanariva, which signalled her that she had on board sixteen survivors of the French steamer Ville de St. Nazaire. The Yanariya was then half way between here and the Azores, eward bound.

The Kaiser Wilhelm made no report at Quarantine of the signals exchanged with the Yanariva, probably because they were not understood. Of course on the Kaiser Wilhelm it was not known that the St. Nazaire had been lost. First Officer Dannemann said last night that the Yanariva's signals read:

Sixteen, St. Nazaire, French.' He puzzled over this, and concluded that it meant that the tramp had passed the St. Na zaire in distress and had been unable to render

assistance. On reaching port, however, and hearing of the loss of the French steamer he saw at once what the message meant.

The Yanariva sailed for Newport News on March 10 for Glasgow. She will probably not reach that port until the end of this week, and she took the first chance of sending her news ahead of her. The Yanariya left Newport News the Wednes

day after the Sunday on which the St. Nazaire was lost. It will be remembered that four boats left the St. Nazaire, the long boat with Capt. Berri and thirty-six others, and three smaller boats which tried to follow the long boat. Torches were used for signals, but in the night the long boat lost the other three. The people picked up by the Yanariva were in one, or

haps more of these smaller boats. It is probable that the tramp fell in with one of the boats that had been separated from the other two. The St. Nazaire was lost off Cape Hatterns. which is considerably south of Newport News. The small boat drifted north and east in the Gulf Stream and under the influence of the end of the gale, and the Yanariva probably picked it

News. Passengers and crew of the St. Nazaire numbered eighty souls, all told. Of these forty-three took their chances in the small boats. If they were divided anywhere near evenly the sixteen saved by the Yanariva would be one boat's contingent. But those who started out from the St. Nazaire in the long boat began to die or go crazy and leap overboard

up within a day or two after she left Newport

within two days. If the small boats were no better prepared with provisions and water to withstand a spell of drifting it is probable that their passengers suffered as did those of the long boat. In that case the sixteen towed by the tramp may mean parts of two boat loads.

The four survivors of the wreck who were brought to this city by the schooner Hilda of Perth Ambov continued to improve yes-terday, and it is thought that with the treatment which they are receiving they will be able to be out in a few days. Dr. De Plasse, who is attending Capt. Jules Berri, Dr. Alphonse Maire, and Pierre Sauts, the survivors who are at the Hotel Martin, said that he hoped to have his patients all well by to-morrow or Tuesday. He said that Capt. Berri had improved rapidly despite his age and was able to sit up yesterday with his fellow survivors. The swelling on the Captain's hands has gone down and he ate some chicken broth during the day. The others ate consomme and eggs. They are hardly well enough to talk about their experience as yet. Juan de Dios Tejada, the other survivor, who is staying at the home of his friend Pedro Ortiz at 260 West Twenty-fourth street, was also reported to be somewhat improved, although he was still de lirious most of the time.

Forget of the French line was indignant vesterday over the reports that were being cirulated as to the unseaworthy condition of the lost steamer and her lifeboats before she sailed. He again denounced them as malicious. He de-He again denounced them as malicious. He de-nied that the vessel was leaking in any part and also that the bulkhead doors could not be closed. He said the steamer was in first-class shape when she left this port. She had eight lifeboats, each of which was provided with a water cask. He could not say whether the casks were freshly filled before the vessel left, but they were always supplied with water. Mr. Forget said that one of the disciples of the new journalism had reported a Government lighthouse official as saying that he noticed that the steamer was down by the head when she passed out. He had received a letter from this official declaring that the interview was his official declaring that the interview was alse. All he said was that he noticed that the false. All he said was that he noticed that the French line steamers were so constructed as to make them appear to have low bows. Mr. Forget said that although the steamship had a carrying capacity of 1,200 tons, she had only 517 tons aboard, and was light all over. With regard to the insurance, he said the company owns seventy vessels representing a total value of \$20,000,000. All are insured by the company itself, which has a special sinking fund for that purpose. As to the cargo, it was insured for \$10,000 in various companies in this city, and Loyds of London had \$25,000 more on the vessel. The insurance will be paid without contest.

SHIP SEEN TOWING IN

Then the Fog Shut Out All Vision of Things a Sea from the Observer

The marine observer at the Highlands reported at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a small steamship in the offing towing a three-masted square rigger toward this port. Before the steamship and her tow reached the neighborhood of the Hook a fog shut out from the vision of the reporter there all things seaward.

The name and the nationality of the square-rigger were not found out by the man at the Highlands. It is surmised that she may be the British ship Hartfield, which recently arrived at Philadelphia from Carrizal, Chili, and was ordered to proceed to New York.

Missouri Sighted Towing the Delaware.

The Cunarder Campania distinguished herself esterday by beating the American liner St. Paul into port, as she ought to do with her great excess of engine power. She had a stormy pas sage, but, unlike many of the less powerful liners that have recently arrived here, she did not ship any seas and was undamaged.

On Thursday last she passed a three-master steamship which her officers identified as the Missouri, from Swansea for Philadelphia, having in tow the oli-carrying steamship Delaware, which was apparently acting as rudder for the Missouri. The Delaware was in ballast, and was bound from London for Philadelphia. The vessels were bearing up for Halifax.

HALIFAX, March 20.-The non-arrival of the Furness line steamer Hallfax City, now twenty two days overdue from London for Halifax, is causing anxiety.

It is thought by some that she most have got into the field lee which the steamer Storm King encountered two days after seeing her and broken her propeller. This is the longest passage that the Halifax City has ever made.

The Halifax City Twenty Days Overdue.

No Passengers on the Lost Utrecht

LONDON, March 20 .- A despatch from Brest, France, says that there were no passengers on the Dutch mail steamer Utrecht, which is sup-posed to have foundered near Ushant. The cruw of the steamer numbered thirty-six.

St. Paul Bown the Bay in the Fog. The steamship St. Paul, which passed Sandy Hook at 9:15 o'clock last night, did not get up to Quarantine. It was very foggy, and she ne

MAY USE ELECTRIC POWER. Railrond Commissioners Grant the Request of

the Traction Company. ALBANY, March 20,-The State Railroad Commission has granted the application of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the Central Park, North and East River Railway Company, the Eighth Avenue Railway Company, the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company, and the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company to use the underground electric trolley motor power on their roads. The decision covers about forty miles of

At the hearing given by the Railroad Com-missioners ten days ago in this city on the ap-plication of the company to change its motive power on Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth avenues and on the belt line, William C. Whitney, speaking for the company, said that it was intended to spend five or six million dollars and to build two parallel lines near the backbone of the island, to try to relieve the tremendous glut of travel.

street railroads in New York city upon which

island, to try to reneve the trends and improve travel.

Mr. Whitney added that work on the improvements would be begun as soon as the necessary permission was received, and that the company intended to build 2,000 feet a day.

Since then it has been stated that the consent of the Beard of Electrical Control must be secured before the company will be allowed to put in underground electric conduits.

WILL GOV. PINGREE RESIGN?

Detroit's Republican Mayoralty Convention Adjourns to Await His Picasure.

DETROIT, Mich., March 20.-The Republican City Convention, which under the decision of the Supreme Court is to nominate a Republican candidate for Mayor, met this morning and adjourned until Monday. The adjournment was taken at the request of the friends of Gov. Pingree. He wants until then to decide whether he will resign his Governorship and stand for Mayor or remain Governor and let some one else succeed to the office he has held for seven years. The convention is in his control and will do what he says.

THEIR "WORST LEGISLATURE." Gov. Franklin of Arizona's Characterization of the Territory's Lawmakers.

PHIENIX, Ariz., March 20.-The final adjournnent of the Legislature yesterday came at the end of one of the most exciting sessions ever held in Arizona. The last official act of the Assembly was a vote of censure on Gov. Franktin, and declaring that the best interests of the Territory would be secured by a speedy change in Executives. The immediate cause of this was the Governor's refusal to return several was the Cogistature wanted to pass over his veto.
Concerning the salary reinstatement hill, which
was passed over his veto, the Governor said:
"A member of my ddministration received
word from one of the Pima county Assembly-

men that my signature to the bill would be worth \$500 to me." worth \$500 to ne.

Early in the session a bill to tax the net proceeds of mines was killed by both houses. Concerning this, Gov. Franklin openly charged that a representative of the Congress Gold Mining Company had been sent down from Prescott with \$6,000 with which to defeat the measure. Gov. Franklin characterized this as the worst Legislature that had ever met in Arizona. On the other hand, the members of the Legislature still in town score the Governor roundly for pocketing eleven bills.

DR. J. A. NICHOLS'S BRIDE.

Nursing Her Husband Back to Health in Chiengo-Married in the Sick Room. CHICAGO, March 20.-Dr. James Allen Nichds, a New York physician, is being nursed back to health in this city by his bride, who came from New York for what was thought would be a death-bed marriage. The physician's bride was Miss Marie A. Seidenberg, a daughter of

Joseph Seidenberg, a New York cigar manufacturer, who died recently. Dr. Nichols was stricken several weeks ago while here visiting his brother. He grew worse, and telegrams were sent to Miss Seidenberg and and telegrams were sent to Miss Seidenberg and her family informing them of his condition and his wish that he and his aweetheart be married. Miss Seidenberg left New York at once for Chicago. She found Dr. Nichols delirious at the home of his brother, Charles M. Nichols, 4425 Berkley avenue. The marriage could not be performed, and it was thought for a time the patient would die without recognizing his fiance. Miss Seidenberg remained at his bedside, and finally the doctor became conscious. The two were married at once by the Rev. Father Tighe of the Church of the Holy Angels.

The bride is one of six daughters. Dr. Nichols is about 45 years old, His marriage to Miss Seidenberg last fall was postponed by the death of her father.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS JUDGESHIPS. Gov. Black Announces That Mr. Saxton Is to

Get One of Them. ALBANY, March 20.-The aspirants for the two Judgeships in the State Court of Claims, in place of Wilbur F. Porter of Watertown, and Hugh Riley of Albany, whose term, under a recent law passed by the Legislature, expires on Dec. 31 next, are strongly pressing their claims upon the Governor. It is expected that Gov. Black will soon send to the Senate for confirmation the names of the two Republicans who are to succeed to these places. Former Lieut.-Gov. Charles T. Saxton was with the Governor for some time this morning, and the Governor ansome time this morning, and the Governor for nonneed that he is to get one of the places on the Court of Claims bench. It is thought that State Committeeman John M. Parkhurst of Bath, Steuben country, will receive the other appointment. He is being hard pressed for the place, however, by Col. Archie Baxter of Elmira, Clerk of the State Assembly; ex-Assemblyman Phillip Keck of Johnstown, and Lester F. Stearns of Dunkirk. It has been suigested that the place had been practically promised Mr. Keck. It has been suggested that if Col. Baxter falls to secure a Judgeship he night be appointed Clerk of the Court of Claims, which is worth about \$5,000 a year. A Judge of the court receives a galaxy of \$6,000.

TACKLED A MASKED BURGLAR.

A Flushing Woman Saves Her Cigars and Unmasks the Hobbe

Flushing, L. I., March 20.-Mrs. Mary Smith, who keeps a road house on Jamaica avenue, tackled a burglar in her barroom at 3 o'clock this morning and tore from his head a rubber hat and a mask which hid his features. The robber made his escape. Mrs. Smith was aroused at 3 o'clock by footsteps on the lower floor. She at 30 clock by footsteps on the lower floor. She put on a wrapper, descended the stairs, and peering into the barroom she saw a man tleing up a half-dozen boxes of cigars.

Mrs.Smith shouted, "Who are you and what do you want?" The burglar darted toward a window. Mrs. Smith seized him and pulled the hat and mask from his bead. He wrenched himself free and made his escape through the window. He had taken \$4 from the money drawer.

SCARCITY OF WATER IN JAMAICA

The People Attack the Reservoirs in a Part of

the Island.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 20.-A serious situation exists throughout the central and western districts of Jamaica in consequence of the scarcity of water, which is causing widespread suffaring. The people have made several attacks upon the public reservoirs. In these assaults three men have been shot by the police and badly wounded. This has only serves to madden the populace, and it is fearest that risting may occur in which many lives will be sacrified.

Cleveland tiets the Balance of His Salary. WASHINGTON, March 20.-The Treasury Department closed up its accounts with Mr. Grover Cleveland to-day. Secretary Gage signed a warrant in favor of Mr. Cleveland for \$277.78, the balance due him on his salary as President, and it will be mailed to him at Princeton, N. J., on Monday. This balance completes the \$200,000 to which Mr. Cleveland was entitled for his four years services.

An Argentine Warship Ashere

MONTEVIDEO, March 20 .- The Argentine warship Santa Fé is ashore at Colonia, opposite Buenos Ayres.

Neal Bow 98 Years Old.

PORTLAND, Me., March 20.—Neal Dow, the "Father of Prohibition," was 93 years old to-day. He had many callers and many letters of

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WEYLER'S BIG FAILURE HIS DISMAL AND DISASTROUS CAM-

Comer's Well-Armed Men Have Played Haved with His Half-Starved Lads from Spain-Weyler Seeks Revenge for His Ill Success by Waging a Savage Crusade Against Son-Combatants in Santa Clara-American Citie zens Languish in Jall While France Sees That Her Citizens Go Free-Carillo's Pen Pic-

PAIGN IN CENTRAL CUBA.

ture of a Rattling Fight in Havann Province. PURRTO PRINCIPE, Cuba, March 12,-This ploturesque city, one of the oldest in Caba, and ab one time the most important, is to-day the centre of news for the entire island.

Gen. Weyler has been in the field in Matanzas and Santa Clara, and if reports of the past several days are true, he is soon to end what has peen a brief, but most disastrous campaign.

That the movements of the Cantain-General gainst the insurgent forces in this part of the island have been failures is beyond the question of a doubt. He has, it is true, pacified Pinar del Rio in a way, but he has found in Matanzas and Santa Clara well fed, well armed, and determined insurgents on every hand. They have met his half-starved and ill-paid boys from Spain and in a dozen engagements have literally

wiped them off the face of the earth. The outlook from the insurgent point of view is certainly most encouraging, and the rainy eason will soon be here again, and for another period of four or five months it will put a stop to all operations by Weyler. The undoubted policy of Gen. Gomez is to wear out Spain financially and otherwise.

This he will be capable of doing, for the insurgent army is at present being managed in a most inexpensive way. The friends of the revo-lution are not suffering from the ravages of war to the same extent that they did in the years from 1868 to 1878, because operations extend from one end of the Island to the other while in the former wars hardly a shot was fired or a plantation burned or a home ruined outside the provinces of Santiago and Puerte Principe.

Of course the rich people of Cuba are at pres ent getting the worst end of the bargain. Most of them belong to the old Spanish aristocracy and own a majority of the big plantations and fine mansions. These are the special prey of the insurgents. Large sums of money are demanded, and where the owner does not immediately respond favorably the torch is applied. Weyler seems to have gone mad during the

past month. Chagrined, I suppose, by his utter

inability to cope with the insurgents to any far-

reaching extent, he conducted a most barbarous

crusade against the non-combatants in Santa Clara. Wherever his army went there was a trail of blood and fire and horror behind it. Old men and women with babies in their arms have been driven from their homes by the relentless tyrant of Cuba, while scores of prisoners

have been executed in Santa Clara jail. Four days ago the two brothers, Ramon and Pedro Ducasse, were publicly shot on the parade ground just outside the jail walls. The men were arrested in the early part of the war, and had not taken up arms against the Government. Still it was known that they were connected with the revolutionary movement, and scarcely a month after Gomez landed in the island they were thrown into prison. They claimed to be French citizens and the French Government took up their case for a while. But for this the

brothers would have been executed long ago. The French Government ascertained, b that the citizenship papers which they claimed to possess were fraudulent, and the Spanish Government was notified that the case had been dropped. Within ten days after this notification came the order to shoot the prisoners.

In striking contrast with the policy of the American Government in the matter of citizens arrested in Cuba is that of the French. Twelve or fifteen French citizens have been put behind bars in Puerto Principe city alone during the last three months, yet not one of them is in jail today, owing to the activity and firmness of the French Government and its agents.

There are at present four Americans, Cubans who have regularly become citizens of the United States, in the city prison here and I am certain that the Government at Washington has not even asked that a trial be given to them. They languish in their chains and perhaps some morning when the local military Governor is especially bloodthirsty they will be taken out and shot. The four men I speak of are:

Juan Alberto, a ranch owner of this province, charged with supplying President Cisneros with horses for himself and staff. Arrested a year and two months ago. He has had no trial nor a promise of one. He was naturalized in Boston and lived in the United States twelve years, having a cattle ranch near Topelea, Kan.

Juan Alberto, Jr., a son of the above. He was born in Kansas, but educated in Cubs. He is charged with the same offence as his father. Calisto Montese Carmen, a young man, a naturalized citizen of the United States, and a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. He was arrested four months ago, on a charge of facilitating communication between the insurgents in the field and their sympa-

to guide a Spanish detachment under Teniente Calvo through the Jobaho district of Santiago. He will be tried by court martial on March 22, and undoubtedly will suffer capital punishment. Col. Francisco Carillo, who is the nephew of the famous Spanish priest, Father Carillo, is coming to the front as a fighter in Havana and Matanzas. The insurgent Government's reports show that during the past few weeks he has been most active, and in several important engagements has severely whipped the enemy. At the village of El Carmite, however, his

Patrico Gulteras, arrested because he refused

cospitals was destroyed, while many of the patients fought the enemy and were killed in their beds. Carillo's last letter is most interesting. In th he describes graphically some of the battles, and with such detail that an American public will be able to gain a fair idea of how armles fight in

force was badly beaten, and one of the insurgent

this little island. The letter is dated Union de Reyes, Havana province, and reads: "During the past six weeks we have traversed Havana province from north to south and from east to west. On the 4th we neared Pinar del Hio, but did not attempt a passage of the troche. The trocha still remains the great centre Spanish military activity, or inactivity, If you so choose to call it. Very few troops have been removed from it. On the morning of the 5th we met the column of Brig. Gen. Rosens, a man who claims, as I understand, to have accomplished the best work against Macco. Postera wears the backet of San Fernando, and is one of tien, Lagui's most trusted

officers. Rosena's force numbered, as near as we can learn, about 1,400 men. He had only 250 horses, Our force was not so large, but every man had a horse and a machete, and the victory was assured from the beginning. Our first scouts sighted the cavalry of Rosens about 10 o'clock

in the formoon. "Capt. Perez rode back to me and said he thought there must be about 500 of the enemy. This was in the vicinity of Madruga, not far from the coast. I sent Perez at once to Sud Calisco, three miles away, and Capt. Leonis to the outskirts of Madruga to hurry forward our divisions under Pencho Desgado and Juan Gilbert.

"About noon we were all together, but the Spaniards had not so far as we know learned that we were in the vicinity. They were apparently drifting near their northern camp, and, as we learned later, intended to march across the trocks on the following day. But they did not